FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.

mon in Italian to the Italians last evening at the The service commenced by reading the 8th chap, of Rommans after which the Padre repeated the Pater Noster.

The text was taken from the Psalms, "The just shall live citier shall diskenor be imputed to him." St. Augustin says that the elect of God can be distinguished among by their orderly and exemplary conduct—they have to all times been called the flower. Martyrdom cannot be ed by the mere suffering of pain unless the cause be just Those who suffer death for the crime of murder are not martyrs. Ankarstrom, Ravaillac, and such men were not martyrs. Wartyrdom signifies witness. Next to the cause of Religion comes that of Country for which a man can suffer martyrdom. He who has suffered prison, perse cotion privation, exile, or death is a marryr. The suffering orion, privance, exue, or neath is a martyr. The suffering of patriots for the cause of the liberty and independence of their country, gains praise, progress and ultimately success for the cause. We should never be ashamed of being Italians. Our country, since the earliest pages of history, las had an existence. For talents, patriotism, arts, science, and giory, our nation stands the first in the world. (Applement

The stapid, exclusive, bigoted and cruel tribunal of the The stapid, exclusive, bigoted and error modular of the faquisition, strove to check all human improvement—per scated Galileo—and dared to stigmatize the profound philosophers as enemies of God. But there was a tribunal sigher and stronger than that of the Romish Church, that ribunal declared the great minds of the age, excommunicated by the priests, not to be damaed heretics but glorious The love of God is the first love—Country comes second

The love of God is the first love—Country comes second He who does not leve the Country which has given to his others their existence are bad men, spoilt by the corruption of the Church of Rome. The despots eagerly strive is cover their victims with ridicule and calumny. Do they succeed? Which is howered—Hayaau the executioner, or his victim Bathyani? Are the Bolzas and Nardoni-honored, or do the people honor the Bandivras and the Monhanris? I had rather have been in the place of gCaraicola than of Nelsen, the here of Travalgar, who descended to the despicable crime of destroying a man through sentiments of personal envy. [Applause.] Our Martyrs occupy the brightest pages of our history. Italy, it has recently been said, will som be a nation of dead men. We shall see by and by. Our neighbors in Gaul presumed to taint our emissary with the reproach that "The Hailans don't sight." Bravely these boasters came to Rome, thinking that the Italians would not fight. They soon learned to their cost whether the Italians could use the bayonet. If we full under the weight of the quadruple invasion, the dishonor belonged to the Frenchmen the Spaniards, the Croatians and the mercenaries of King Bomba. When the allied armies sentered Paris, the service Parisians went out to greet them, the mercenaries of King Bounda. When a secret hear, and the ladies waved their kerchiefs—vile, degraded, cursed slaves. We met our invaders as invaders should be met. [Brave.] With war and not with rejoicing. [Brave— Applause.]
On the field of Veletri I saw the difference between the

On the field of Veletri I saw the difference between the death of the patriot and that of the myrmidons of the despots. I confessed the dying soldiers of both armies; the dying Neapolitan cursed his king and died in the agonies of despair—the patriot roldier died calm and happy, with Yiva II. Haita! Yiva la Liberta! Viva Jen! upon their lips. Despots have done their utmost to vilify us oven here in Near Verland. not The Freeman's Journal alone, but many New York—not The Freeman's Journal alone, but many others. Did they suppose that the dying patriot would bless the apostate murderer, the Popel No! no! [Bravo,] The patriot can only curse whoseever brings an invader into his native land. Pio IX can hope for nothing but execration from the patriots.

What mind is so vile as that of a Popish Priest? The

very bodies of the patriots who died defending the walls of Rome were refused the right of sepulcher, as excommusi-cated. But the voice of Italy declares that these men are not execrated; their bones remain whitened in the fields, witnesses against Pio. The stranger going to Italy admires our marbles and our monuments of stone—the real glory which they should seek for and admire lies in the bones of our martyrs.

mires our marbles anchour monuments of stone—the real clory which they should seek for and admire lies in the bones of our martyrs.

The Church, ruling with royal power, destroyed the unity of Italy. At the time of the first French Republic a glumer of hope appeared, but was quickly obstructed by the desire of universal French preponderance which existed in the mind of that nation. In 1817, in 1821–1831, steps were unde in the public mind of Italy. At first Italy, led by a sw zealous men, was willing to accept a Constitution even from the Despot of Austria; but these hopes were rustrated and mijust executions earned for Caral Fetice of Fiedment the name of Carlo Feroce, and for the King of Naples the name of Caracalla. In these forrible times the contessional was used to draw information from the breasts of the unsuspecting Catholies, and this becoming known gave the first serious blow to the charch of Rome in Italy. The dangeons of the Spilburg in Moravia were filled with the Italian martyrs. But in defiance of Rome in Italy. The dangeons of the Spilburg in Moravia were filled with the Italian martyrs, But in defiance of Rome in Italy is the universal resolution from the Alps to the sea. The last invasion brought into Italy by the perjured Pope—that angel, as his deladed admirers called him—has any mented the number of Italy's martyrs, but has sent the country forward an immense distance in the path of progress. Ugo Bassi, my companion for twelve years—so deserving, and never to be forgotten—[great applause]—the patriot who through every danger remained faithful to his country and to progress—preat applause]—wounded by the bullet of the Austrian invaders—taken prisoner by the country and to prough every danger remained fainted to his country and to progress—[great apphase]—wounded by the bullet of the Austrian invaders—taken prisoner by the French invaders when tending their wounded on the field of battle—[enthusiastic cheering]—he—the faultless, mid, virtuous, noble victim of Popish barbarity, was brought out to be executed by the invaders' murderous weapons, star baring here to travel. Against acquired by the after having been tortured—flayed—scalped—by the sanginary priests. [Great sensation.] What were his last sords to his companions in marty-dom as they stood be set to the grave already dag to receive them? "Courage! in a few moments we shall be in the bosom of Christ. Vice I Holia!" Seven balls pierced his breast—he fell—and in defiance of the vigilance of the Cardinal, flowers were strewed on his grave. I hear his voice—he says Rev age.

The Padre then said he had a few words to say on a matter of charity for an Italian, which was favorably re-

elved.

He then spoke of the expected arrival of the exiles sent est ef Piedmont by the Government of the King, and he recommended that no demonstration should be made by the flatians on the arrival of these unfortunate marryrs, because such a step would be a slap in the face for that Government; he recommended rather that a little committee should be formed and that money be collected to help Padre then alluded to the fresh attack of the Courier

des Etais Unis, which he ridiculed. Let him scold—we will reply by facts, which is better than "blaguer." Yesterday was the anniversary or which the French, in 1842, before Rome, learnt that the Italians could do something better than "blaguer." Let us show these blaguers that we have a congregation. Now I have received the offer of a piece of ground to build us a Chapel. The offer is not from a Presenter, We have more there have been as of ground to build us a Chapel. The offer is not from a Protestant. We have many thorns here more than in England; but this is a rose among the thorns. I cannot, as did St. Christopher, take the Chapel on my own shoulders; but will you make a congregation and then the rest will be done somehow. Elect your own priest, and make a committee of management. Thoughet us show the Courier that I am not merely a destroyer.

Christianity was cemented by the blood of its martyrs—se is our cause. The Crociats were not rabble, but the flowers of Italy—the educated—the Vicentini, who, dying a battle, bequeathed 25,000 tranes per annum for educated—the Rivers of the Courier than the Courier t

as battle, bequeathed 25,000 tranes per annum for educa-tion—the Universities—the artists—aye, and the schools. The Speranza of Garibaldi did predigies against the troops of the Nero of Naples. The ladies, who had never before Served their country, now asked to be permitted to carry a standard or a musket. You recelled the bride just married whe fell covering the bedy of her husband—the brother who returned to bear to the wife of his brother fallen in battle the news of his death, and who was instant by the widow to return to the ranks of the combatants t

portunity. The tyrants have brought the matter to a crists. Union-vengeance. The blood of the martyrs crists for vengeance, as is written in the Revelations. No family

JUNIOR CLERKS-The Junior Clerks of this City com plain that they are in a worse position than the shirt sewers. for their salaries are almost nothing-ranging from \$50 to \$150 per annum, whereas, board and washing will cost \$200 per annum, leaving nothing for clothes or incidental expenses! These low prices, they say, are an inducement or invitation for a young man of 18 years to act dishonest-ly, or at all events, he will probably perform his duties carclessly, without real and without industry. Our informant states that he was endeavoring for the last the e weeks to obtain a situation for a trustwerthy, competent young man-20 years of age, of some experience. He called on numerous houses, jobbing houses, &c. and after much labor, with good references, he obtained an offer, in a dry goods job. good references, no obtained a large business in Deyet. many inquiries, and going to the references, they add that they wanted an entry clerk, and would give him (apparent ly as a favor) \$150 per year! letting him understand that in the business season. Spring and Fall, he would have to be there with the other clerks until 12 o'clock at night, or later if required. The applicant was almost thunderstruck, and sold them so; upon which they said they could have fifty clerks on these terms. He declined the offer for the young man, and came away. On further inquiry, he found that many of this class of young men are working for less than nething, because their salaries will not meet their expenses.

TENTERANCE MEETING.—The Canal st. Temperance Benevolant Society beld a regular Sunday evening meeting at Merrit's Hall, Spring st., last evening. Mr. Qua, President of the Society, presided. The meeting was ably addressed by A. C. Flansgan, Wm. Edmonds, Esq., and Assistant Captain De Camp. There was a full attendance.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Sixteenth Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The annual sermon of this Society was preached last

evening in Dr. Alexander's Church, Nineteenth-st. and Fifth av., by Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., of Charleston S. C. The church was well filled. The services commenced with an anthem by the choir. After prayer, the following abstract of the Annual Report was read by Rev. J. C. Lowry. A BRIEF AUSTRACT OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church are now

The Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church are now too widely extended to be satisfactorily described in a brief Abstract. Yet some idea of their importance may be gained by even a momentary glance at their history during the year just ended, and at their present condition.

It will be borne in mind that by the single agency of the Foreign Board, attempts are made to promote the spread of the Gospel among the destitute of foreign lands, whether Pagens, Mohammedans, or adherents of nominally Christian, but corrupt and fallen Churches; and also in our own territory among the Indian tribes, the Jews, and, within the last year, the Chinese, now found in considerable numbers in California. Seven general fields of evangelization are occurried, embracing much the larger part of our fellow.

in California Seven general fields of evangelization are occupied, embracing much the larger part of our fellowmen who are destitute of the Gospel.

In these fields, the preaching of the gospel, the Christian education of the youth, the translation of the Sacred Scriptures, and the preparation of Christian tracts and books, are the leading departments of labor; and it devolves on the Board to furnish the support of missionaries, to erect churches, chapels, and school houses, to establish printing-presses, to take measures for the circulation of the Bible and religious tracts, toffoster the training of native ministers. preses, to take measures for the circulation of the block and religious tracts, to foster the training of native ministers, teachers, and catechists; in short, by the single agency of the board, our churches aim at accomplishing for three-fourths of the human race the same ends which, for our own countrymen, are promoted by nearly a dozen honored institutions. The work of evangelization thus committed to the Board is truly a vast work, and one of immeasurable importance.

In the prosecution of this great work during the last year, progress has been made which is visible to any observer, but especially to the eye of faith. Three ordained ministers, one licentiate preacher, three teachers, three farmers, six female teachers, and five others, wives of missionaries—in all, twenty one new missionaries and assistant missionaries—have been sent to different fields. It is with massionaries—have been sent to different fields. It is with much regret, however, that the death of two highly valued men is reported—Rev. Mr. Byers and Mr. Coulter, of the Missions in China—both of them men of great promise, whose removal is one of the mysteries of an all-wise Provi-

dence.

In speaking of the different missionary fields, we may first mention the Missions:

Among the Indian Tribes—The Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Iowas and Sacs, Omahas and Otoes, Ottawas and Chippewas. Connected with these are ten ministers, one licentiate preacher, and fifty two male and female and the possibility of stations, and converts have been admitted to the church at several places. The schools contain about 400 pupils, most of them boarding schoolars. The boarding-school among the Chickasaws has been commenced with encouraging prospects. Arrangements are in progress for a boarding and two day schools among the Chippewas. A delightful work of grace is reported in the mission among the Creeks, and two young men of that tribe are under the care of Presbytery, in preparation for the ministry of the gospel. Full details cannot be here given, but it is manifest that the blessing of God rests upon these Indian Missions.

In Africa, there are four ministers, and six male and female assistant missionaries, stationed in Liberia, among the Kroo people, and at Corisco, near the equator. Schools are supported at several stations, containing about 150 are supported at several stations, containing about 150 scholars; upwards of 100 members are reported in the churches in Liberia. The Alexander High School at Mon rovis, is conducted with efficiency. The prospects of the Corisco Mission continue to be of the most favorable character. And the Committee express the opinion, in view of various weighty considerations, that "a large share of the missionary strength of our body should probably be employed hereafter in connection with these Messions, and in the great field of labor to which they are doors of entrance."

3. In the Upper Provinces of India, twenty-six ministers, two of whom are natives of the country, twenty female assistant missionaries, and twenty-five native helpers, are distributed at eleven stations, and have under their charge four printing presses and a large system of schools, impart-

sistant missionaries, and twenty five native helpers, are distributed at eleven stations, and have under their charge four printing presses and a large system of schools, imparting instruction to upward of 2,300 native youth. The number of church members is about 250, several having been received during the year. The peaceful and happy death of two of the converts is reported, whose affecting expressions of gratitude for the Gospel inspired feelings of devont joy in the hearts of their missionary friends. Schools have been established at Agra for youth of the East Indian class. An increased interest seems to be everywhere manifest in the instructions of the servants of Christ. Sixteen pages of the Annual Report are filled with the detailed history of these important Missions, closing with earnest statements of the need of more laborers. Several provinces, with their hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, have no minister of the gospel in their bounds.

4. In Siam, the missionaries have become settled in their new and cligible quarters, and are steadily pursuing their work. Only two ministers, one physician, one female assistant missionary, and one native helper, are yet employed in this field. More are required, for the door is open, and the work is great. Mrs. Mattoon has given instruction in English, at the king's request, to some of the female members of the royal family, and has enjoyed precious opportunities of directing their aftention to the nature and claims of the Christian rehon.

5. In China, and in the new mission among the Chinese in California, ten ministers, one physician, eleven female assistant missionary, ten on native helper, are faitifully

assistant missionares, and one native heiper, are faithfully endeavoring to publish the gospel. Their schools contain about 150 scholars, 50 of whom are supported by the missions. The press at Ningpo has been conducted with efficiency. Mr. Culbertson has devoted his time chiefly to the translation of the Sciptures into Chinese. All the brethren have been in labors more abundant, and are encouraged at the preparent before them. The new mission and the contract of the support of the strength of the support them. bave been in labors more abundant, and are encouraged at the prospect before them. The new mission among the Chinese in Caifornia was commenced in obedience to the call of Providence, and its history thus far awakens hope for the future. Thousands of heathen coming to our shores, should call forth our Christian sympathies for themselves and for the millions in their native land.

6. Among the Jews three ministers and a licentiate preacher have been employed in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Their intercourse has been constant and

and Baltimere. Their intercourse has been constant and intimate with their kinsmen according to the flesh, with whem they have "reasoned daily out of the Scriptures—preaching unto them Christ." They report a more ready access to the Jewish mind and a greater willingness than in former years to consider the claims of Jesus of Nazareth to be the Messiah.

In Newma Catholic Countries, the same line of will

be the Messah.

7. In Roman Catholic Countries, the same line of mis-sionary effort has been followed as in former years. Mon-eyshave been remitted to esteemed brethren, to be expended in the spread of the gospel in France, Italy, and Belgium.

Men have not yet been obtained for the Isthmus of Panama,
the frontiers of Mexico, and other places in Spanish American countries. It is considered highly important to enter
every eyen door in these lands. The gospel is the great
want of Mexico and the South American States; and missionaries of independences and development and early states.

sionaries of judgment, energy, and devotedness, are called for to occupy several important posts. Such men the Board would gladly commission for this service. The receipts of the Board have been from all sources, over \$5,000 in advance[of last year. The sumof \$153,222 s3 is acknowledged in the Treasurer's Report. The expendiis acknowledged in the Treasurer's Report. The expenditures have been slightly less than the receipts. Thus have we, in the most cursery manner, given an outline of the great work which is in progress. Its object is to give the blessed Gospel to them that are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. It bears the impress of being the same work which brought our Suvier down from Heaven, its whole spirit and tendency is to give "glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace, good will to men." It enjoys the favor of Providence. It has been scaled by the grace of the Holy Spirit. May it not then ask for the confidence, the sympathy, the gifts, the prayers of the people of God!

Rev. Mr. Smyth took his text from 10th Jehap. Romans 13th, 14th and 15th verses. The object of Foreign Mission.

3th, 14th and 15th verses. The object of Foreign Mission is to send and support missionaries into all parts of the world, that they may teach and preach the Gospel to every creature. There are more than 600,000,000 heathen in the world, rushing daily and hourly, with a force like that of the mighty Niagara, into eternity. We have been able to lock from our peaceful homes and comfortable fireside into the world, and witness this awful condition of our fellowmen. He thought that men's familiarity with this truth, appalling as it was, led them to regard it too much in the light of a matter of course. But he believed that truth, when properly presented, must have some influence. Take, for instance, death. When we see our fellows laid low we think but little of it—it does not force the truth upon our minds: but let it come home to our own domestic circles. and it is impressed upon us in all its stern reality. He spoke of the early state of the Church, in the first and second centuries, and attributed her decline to the loss of

the East than were there in the beginning of the 19th century. He spoke also of the vast fields for missionary labor that Incia, China, Africa, and South America presented. The Church was intrusted with the spreading of Gods word, and it was her duty to send it forth to the uttermost pert of the certh. The Church is the trustee of God, and word, and it was her duty to send it forth to the uttermost part of the earth. The Church is the trustee of God, and will be held responsible for her trust. And we having the Church among us will be called on to support her to spend and be spent in her service. The greater number of our sins are those of omissions. Faith without works is of no

At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. S. offered prayer, the Choir sung the Missionary Hymn, and the audience was dismissed with the usual benediction.

INSTALLATION OF A PRESENTERIAN CLERGYMAN.—Rev.

Mr. Howk was installed last night as Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Sixth-st., near Second-av. The congregation met at 8 o'clock, and the services were opened by singing, when the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Striker, read the 122 psalm, after which he offered up a prayer. The 419th bymn was then sung. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of the Mercer st. Presbyterian Church, from the Prophet Haggai, 2d chap, 7th verse, "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts." He said that public worship was not a matter of whim or caprice, but was regulated by certain definite and fixed rules, and that the ceremonies which constituted public worship should be enlivened by a deep sense and feeling

of the presence of Christ, which, as it were transfigured all of the presence of Christ, which, as it were transfigured all into a spiritual essence, but that as worship, without ceremonies, would be a mere abstraction, so would the ceremonies without a deep sense of devotion and piety be lifeless and inanimate. How few persons read the Scriptures with that deep feeling which they should experience when doing so, and if they desired to think of Carist, would be forced to go to the historic record to recall Him to their minds; but there was a feeling which should penetrate all on such occasions, as well as at public worship, far above that which the mere it ter or worse could convey. This coldness and indifference prowords could convey. This coldness and indifference pro-ceeded from our being so familiar with the Scriptures from our youth, and because we were as accustomed to their as to household words, and domestic feelings. Those latter sensations were of Nature, but the others were Spirit-usl, and sometimes were not experienced by many persons till they had advanced far in life when the words of the Book of Life before passed over were without emotion, then glowed with a living fire. Many who considered themselves Orthodox, looked down on worshippers, whom they considered given over to superstition, and, also, on others whem they believed to pay too great an attention to idle practices which would better be omitted; but such ought to take one that have do not have a fail independent and in to take care that they do not pass a false judgment and in-dulge in a feeling of presumptuous self-righteousness. He inculcated a spiritual and evangelical feeling at some length with much force. After Rev. Mr. Prentiss had Fletcher gave to the new pastor the charge on the dutie he would have to the new pastor the charge on the duties he would have to perform on assuming the responsible duties he had then entered, and Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the Spring at Church, gave the charge to the congregation on the course of conduct they should adopt towards their spiritual director, when the whole concluded with singing and prayer.

evening a regular Sunday evening religious Temperano meeting was held at the Five Points in the temporary build ing used by the Ladies' Home Missionary Society. Rev Mr. Luckey, the Missionary presided and opened the meeting. Mr. O. McLane and another gentleman present addressed the meeting. It was an interesting occasion. This Society is connected with the Mission, and its meetings have been regularly kept up during the two years pastthe missionary usually being present to conduct the exer cises. There have been at least 1,500 signatures to the pledge at these meetings, with much good to many of the igners. From ten to fifteen names have usually been added to the pledge at each meeting. On Wednesday evening the Boys' and Girls' Temperance Society meetings have been conducted for two years past with much interest. There are about 200 members. The lads participate in the speak ing and singing. Some of the parents are reached through the means of this school.

ERIE RAILBOAD .- On and after Monday, May 2, the following trains will be run on the Erie Railroad: Buffalo express at 6 A.M., through to Buffalo in 14],

Hornellsville. Chicago express at 6 A.M., through to Dunkirk in 16 ers, connecting with the express trains to Cleveland and

Lake Ericexpress at 7 A.M.through to Dunkirk in 17 hours connecting with steamboats for Cleveland and Toledo, and with the Lake Shore mail train at 9 A.M., stopping at Elmi

Way train at 3.30 P.M., for all stations east of the Delaware River. Night express at 6 P.M., through to Dunkirk in 18 hours.

connecting with steamboats for Detroit and the Lake Shore

Emigrant accommodation at 7.45 P.M .- steamboat for Piermont and Rockland County, at 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.

Letter from Dr. Pond-Correction.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In one of your papers more than a week ago, you published a notice, as follows:
"Dr. Pond, the President of the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine, is giving lectures in that city, to show that Theology is no science, and that there is no truth in it whatever?"

I know not on what authority this publication was made. I only know that it is a gross falsehood and slander. I have been delivering no such lectures. I believe that the Theo-logy of the Bible is not only a science, but the unblest sci-esce in the Universe, and one most of all deserving of con-

I find that other papers have copied your false announce I find that other papers have copied your false announcement; and I am now in the receipt of letters from Christian friends, and infidels—the fermer deploring my apostacy from the truth; the latter congratulating sie on my deliverance from "an old antiquated humbug," as they are pleased to call the Theology of the Bible. Will you please to contradict the slander you have (I trust unwittingly) grounded, either by publishing this letter or in any other to centralect the circulated, either by publishing this letter, or in any other circulated, either by publishing this letter, or in any other way you think proper. Yours, very respectfully, Exocu Pond.

The error of which Dr. Pond complains was the fault of the types and not of the pen; we wrote phrenology, but it got printed theology. The blunder was corrected in our columns the next day, but as all our readers may not have observed the correction, we give place to Dr. Pond's communication.

Fire at Paterson, N. J.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PATERSON, Saturday, April 80, 1153. We had a smart fire last evening. It broke out about 11 o'clock in the mill known as the Hamilton Mill, in this City, and occupied in part by Henry M. Low as a cotton spinner, and Benj. Buckley as a spindle and flyer maker. The chief damage was to the building, which is owned by Mr. Hiram Hathaway, and to the stock of cotton and cotton yarn of Mr. Low. The whole loss is fully covered by in-Yours, &c.

List of State Fairs for 1853.

Saratoga September 20, : Ohie... Dayton... September 20, Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh... September 27, Michigan.... Detroit..... September 28, 79, 30.
Wisconsin.... Watertown... October 4, 5, 6, 7. THE FOREIGN NEWS BY WAY OF HALIFAX .- The Ex-

The Foreign News by Way of Hatifax.—The Express of yesterday published an annonymous communication alleging that the foreign news by the Canada was known among brokers a good while before it was made public through the newspapers. This charge has been repeatedly made, and the representatives of the "Associated Press' have, on several occasions, devoted a good deal of time and trouble to investigations, but in every instance the parties to whom the charge was traced have not had the manliness to admit that they nitered a slander, but pretended that they were not all bleety to give names, &c. We are induced to notice such attempts once more, be

We are induced to notice such attempts once more, because The Express has permitted itself to give publicity to the calumny; and we now, having failed in previous appeals to the honor of the parties circulating such reports, address ourselves to their cupidity, and offer a reward of \$500 for proof that any Agent of the "Associated Press" in this city has made any direct or indirect use of Foreign Commercial Intelligence telegraphed from Halifax for speculative or other purposes, or has furnished the same to other parties for any purpose whatever. And further, we offer an additional reward of \$100 for proof that any telegraphic operator, copyist, or other employe improperly divulged any portion of the Canada's news on the 28th inst.

[Courier and Enquirer.]

Roberty — Singular Detection.—Mr. Samuel B. Parmelee, of Wallingford, a son of the Sheriff of this county, had \$1750 in money, a watch worth \$150, and a considerable amount of jewelry, stolen from his residence on Wednesday night. Being unable to gain any clue to the thief, he was induced to consult a "medium, or clairvoyant, living between Wallingford or Durham.

She stated that the property was stolen by a servant girl, about 16 years of age; that she had burned about half the money; that she had secreted the jewelry under a stone, and the remainder of the money in another place. They returned and made search, but were unable to find any of the lost property. The girl, however, was watched, and finally they concluded to revisit the clairvoyant. On being put into the mesuneric state, she said that the rest of the money had been burned since their previous visit, and that money had been burned since their previous visit, and that the jewelry was then thrown into a well, which she described with great particularity, and also mentioned other circum-stances tending to convince her bearers of the truth of her

returning, the well was searched, and the lewelry found in it, precisely as it had been described. The gir was then induced to confess—when she acknowledged this she had stolen the property, that she had burned half the she had stolen the property had see had burned that the money, and after the first search, she had burned the re-mainder. She also said the jewelry was under the stone when the first search was made. In fact, she confessed all the clairvoyant had stated. In corroboration of her con-

The circumstances of this case are most singular, and go a great way to substantiate the truth of Psychology. [New-Haven Journal and Courier.

About one hundred persons leave our city and immediate vicinity for California this season, the most of whom are already upon their way. Some of our oldest citi-zens have taken their departure, with their families, for the golden land, in the hope of finding a more congenial home beyond the plains. (Keokuk (Iowa) Dispatch, April 12. We learn from the Rochester Advertiser that the

we learn from the Rochester Advertiser that the extensive carriage manufactory and steam saw mill, including also the furnace and store of Mr. Joseph Williams, in West Henrietta, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, involving a heavy loss of property. Loss \$30,000. Insured \$2,000.

Rochester to the National Printers' Union at Pittsburgh Messrs, Daniel D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor of The Rural New-Yorker; William S. Falls, of The Union office and William R. Wells, of The American office.

PESASYLVANIA.-William L. Hirst, the President of the late Democratic State Convention, has announced a State Central Committee of 55 members, which meets for organization at Philadelphia May 25. In order to make a convenient and effective organization throughout the State it will be proposed to constitute a General State Committee of Correspondence, composed of one from each County. In view of this arrangement the Democratic Standing Committee of each County is re-quested to reminate one member for said Committee, and forward the nomination to the Committee in time to lay before the meeting of the State Central Committee

to be held on the 21st of May. Eighteen of the members of the State Central Committee are from Philadelphia, (among whom are T. B. Florence, John W. Forney, Horn R. Kneass, William Goodwin, John Robbins, Jr., William H. Witte and Richard Vaux). Among the rural members are Hous. George Sanderson, William Dock, James Burnside, Charles R. Buckalew, John Cessna, John L. Dawson, Robert J. Fisher, Byron D. Hamlin, J. S. McCalmont and James W. Quiggle.

Missouri. - The Lagrange (Lewis County) Missourian snnounces James J. Lindley, of Lewis County, as a can-didate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, "subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, if one should be held." The Democrats will, no doubt, nominate C. F. Jackson as their candidate; and the Benton ites threaten him with opposition from their side of the We observe that The Ste. Generiere Plain Dealer has

run up at its mast-head the flag of Firman A. Rozier, as a candidate for Congress. It has also an article advo-cating his claims as a National Democrat. The friends of J. Epes Cowan, in the same District are pushing pretensions partly and strongly upon the ground of his Bentonism. They are for making the reelection of Ben-ton to the U.S. Senate in 54, one of the great issues for KENTUCKY .- Boyd and Burnett, (Democrats) on the

11th inst, met at Cadiz, in the First District, when an animated discussion ensued. A correspondent writing from that place to The Paducah Journal says, Burnett's friends are sanguine of his carrying Trigg, Caldwell, Livingston, Hopkins and Union counties, with a fair chance for McCracken, and adds:

"They say that Boyd has gone home badly scared, and determined to get up a District Conventiou, by which to relieve himself of opposition.'

The Mobile Advertiser records the recent killing of a Mocassian Snake of the largest kind in the river near the wharf, at the bottom of St. Louis-st. Being landed it was found to measure 4 feet 2 inches in length: its body in the thickest part being nearly the size of a man's wrist. After life was extinct its two fangs were extracted, and proved to be little short of half an inch in ength. An ugly customer to be found among the ship-

From the Texan Frontier. A private letter from Fort Belknap, Texas, relates the fol-

lowing:

A party of Witchitaw Indians recently stole a number of horses from Fort Crogan, and made good their escape. They were pursued by Major Sibley, who went into the Indian agency, situated about thirty five miles from Fort Belknap, where he found a party of Camanches and Witchitaws, holding a talk with the agent. With the approbation of the Camanches, Major Sibley made prisoners of eight of the principal warriors of the Witchitaws, who were insmediately disarmed. He then made arrangements to send two of the prisoners back to their village for the stolen horses, and with this understanding, in which the Witchitaws apparently acquiesced, the whole party went to sleep.

sleep.
About twelve o'clock at night the principal chief of the the chief fell, he repeatedly stabbed the man he had shot, and then buried the knife in his own breast. During the contusion which ensued, the other Witchtaw prisoners made their escape. Upon examining the tent occupied by is own hand put to death his wife and child, a boy about ight years of age evidently expecting that he would be sliked, and preferring to be the murderer of his wife and hild rather than let them fall into the hands of the whites. It was thought, too, by the officers, that he made the self-sacrifice in order to aid the escape of his companions.

FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Advices from the Dominican Republic to the last of February, state that. "The installation of the new President elect, Gen. Santa Ana, took place with great solemnity and rejoicing. On leaving the Presidential Chair, Senor Baez read to Congress a long message, in which he drew a vivid picture of the prosper our state of the country, and inculcated the most healthy doctrine, advising that the support of European Governments should be sought for the Support of the young country."

The A Hanover Co. (Va.) correspondent of The Richmond Disputch, under date of 5th inst., writes: "I see from The Savarnah News that the C orgin girls are felling trees and getting shingles. We have in this County two girls following the same occupate. I send you a sample of their workmarship. They get out six thousand per week by their own hands at \$4.50 per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of country, and many are sold in the Richmond market. They have, by dint of industry, purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at night in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure. They go to the Pamunky River and haul the seine, regardless of it e depth of water. They can dive deeper, stay under longer, and come out dryer, than any other girls in the United States. Now, let the Georgia girls cut and come again." IF A Hanover Co. (Va.) correspondent of The Rich-I W Mr. Cist, the well known Editor of Cist's Advertise

1 g Mr. Cist, the well known Editor of Cist's Advertiser, has, we regret to announce, left the editorial chair. He takes with him in his departure the good wishes of all his cotemporaries, by whom he has always been highly esteemed. The following is his farewell: "The publication of Cist's Advertiser will close with the present month, and with it my editorial labors. It has been to a great extent the vehicle by which for the past ten years my statistical labors have been made public, and having presented to the community from time to time my views on almost every topic in which we have a common interest, I feel that my mission has been fulfilled, and my field of usefulness in a great degree exhausted. My weekly visits to the Cincinnati reading public have been pleasant, and perhaps profitable to all partier, and I part with all who have been thus associated in sympathy with meduring the existence of this print with unfeigned regret."

Designer Journal of Music says: The City of Milwankee, in Wisconsin, is in possession of a musical privilege enjoyed at present by no other city in the Union—namely, a German opera, with full orchestra, chorus and principal singers. And what is more, it is likely to be domesticated there, since the performers are all resident

In The discharge of so many officers from the Rev-The discharge of so many officers from the Ave-enne Service on the Lakes has produced great ineignation in that quarter. The pretext given is the reduction of our-rent expenses, but some of the Detroit papers assert that these discharges have been made on political grounds alone, particularly in the case of Capt Gilbert Knapp and 3d Lieut, Edwin Jas. Hulbert, of the Revenue Cutter Ingham.

Lw At Bowling Green, O., Valentine Sage, in a fit of in anty caused by the excitement of a ten days protracted neeting, killed one of his children and attempted to destroy is wife. He is now a raving maniac in Perrysburg Jail, aut has a perfect knowledge of what he has done, and jus-fies the act on the ground that the child is now happy in

Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite The Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Baptist Church, says, in his Harbinger, that he made Rev. Dr. Rice, Editor of The Presigner on of the West, a Doctor of Divinity; and that Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati—Roman Catholic—is indebted to him "for his Papal Arch prefix!" These mer.—Rice and Purcell—had each a debate with

Le Detroit numbers, says The Tribune, 10,000 souls. Cleveland numbers, on both sides of the Flats, 34,000 sodis. Ruffalo and Chicago only exceed the Forest City in population, says The Forest City, of all the cities on the Lakes. In beauty or prosperity she has no superior on these northern inland seas.

to The Laporte County (Ind.) Whig says the vote on the Equor question at South Bend was 202 majority against licenses. Goshen went no license—Indianapolis went no license—and we guess a majority of the voters in the State section. AN OWNER FOR \$2,000 WANTED,-Mr. Robert Hasson

has had a legsey of \$2,000 left him, which is now in the hands of the Ordinary of Jackson Parish, La. His rela-tives and friends are unable to find out his present res-

that Rev. Josiah Henson, a colored preacher and furitive slave, who resides at Dawn, Canada West, is the real Unclear represented in Mrs. Stowe's book.

Tem represented in Mrs. Stow's door.

[FF Allen A. Hell, Esq., has returned to the editorial charge of The Nashrtile Banner and Wate, which he left a few years since to accept the post of Register of the Treasury under the Administration of President Taylor.

The in the Supreme Court at Lowell, a lad named Ashworth has obtained a verdict for \$1,875 against Dr. Joseph Kittredge, of Andover, for malpractice in the treatment of an injured arm, whereby the boy lost it.

an injured arm, whereby the boy lost it.

John Saxton, one of the pioneer editors of the West, issued the first number of volume 3s of The Canton Repository on the 13th inst. He established that paper in 1s15, and has published it ever since.

The Boston Atlas learns that Hon. Zeno Scudder, the able and faithful Representative in Congress from the Barnstable District, has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to leave Washington in a few days.

Messrs. Hubbard & Clarke are soon to commence the publication of a weekly newspaper at Winsted, Conn., to be called The Mountain County Herald.

OBERLIN.—"There are now eight hundred and thirty-four tudents in the several departments of Oberlin College," ays The Times, of April 13.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. THE ROCKET HOAX AND KOSSUTH.

MRS. STOWE AT GLASGOW. MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

COTTON DECLINED -- BREADSTUFFS STEADY. Dates: London, April 20; Paris, 19th.

The U. S. Mail Steampship Baltic, from Liverpool, April 20, with passengers, arrived at her dock at 7 o'clock last evening, making the passage in 11 days. She

brings 192 passengers. The Asia arrived at Liverpool a quarter before 10 o'clock, Sunday forenoon, 17th inst.

The Screw Steamship Geneva, Capt. Paton, sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock the evening of Tuesday 19th, for Quebec and Montreal direct, with a full complement of passengers and a large cargo.

The principal feature of the news is the English Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement, the substance of which is fully given below. Mrs. Stowe was circulating, chiefly in the religious circles of Glasgow and Edindurgh, being received with great enthusiasm. She will probably remain in Britain until

The Turkish question has settled down into diplomatic dullness. Cotton at Liverpool was 1-16al lower for ordinary

August.

The following persons came passengers by the Baltic

The following persons came passengers by the Baltie:
Dueley Mann, Hon. G. W. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford,
Wm. S. Campbell, Eag, Mr. Wolfe, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Wolfe, Miss Cotter,
Mr. A. C. Morten, Mr. Hurtards, Mrs. Hurtards, Mr. Richardson,
Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Tanner, Miss Fanter, Miss Rotch, Mr. Sharpe,
Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Thallen, Mrs. Thallon, Mast. Oscayan, Thomas S.
Smuth, Geo. Scath, Mrs. Geo. Smith and infant, Messer, Cellina,
O'Brian, Ryan, Ferguson, Walpole, Whitefield, Wortley, J. Wordey,
Lyeth, Felh, Miss Hartwell, Miss Doberty, Messer, Schodt, Dewisth,
Mr. Plurkett, Miss Plunkett, Mr. Proud, Mr. Polgian,
Mrs. Polgian, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Bird, Mr. Parkin, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Ellir, Mr. Suncis Mr. Abeel, Mr. W. H. Guuther, Mr. F. Genther, Mr.
Bridge, Mr. Wickham, Master Wickham, Mr. Rooune, Mr. Cood, Mr.
Oryu, Mr. Anadie, Mr. O'roe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Roes, Mr. Farmun, Mr.
Johnston, Mr. Westing, Mr. Vivian, Dr. Medledian, Dr. Mellvain, Mr.
Levasen i Messra Patten, Bart, Linden, Menttechi, Craig, Barker,
Darter, Cooleon, Spring, Ruyen, Hilyard, Requili, Dixon, Von Hofman, T. J. Smith, Esq.; Mrs. Smith.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alleged Search of Kossuth's House. endence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Friday, April 15, 1833.

To-day we read a strange leading article in The Times, announcing the discovery of a great conspiracy, of an immense store of arms, "which may be the stock in trade of a political incendiary, but certainly form no part of the household goods of a private gentleman living in pacific retirement." This threatening store had been found in the house occupied by Kossuth, ac-cording to *The Times*. What was the astonishment of one of my friends, who, anxious to ascertain the truth, went to that formidable house, and found Kossuth quietly smoking at his fireside, and heartily laughing at he ingenious invention of The Times.

But what can be the object of so striking a mis-state-

ment, which goes so far as even to threaten with the Old Bailey! It is hardly to be surmised how The Times -though often misrepresenting, yet seldom misinformed -should have committed so strange a blunder; it does not scruple to assert that it is "upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis," that it states its facts. But the fact is, that Kessuth's house has not been searched, and the fact is that no warlike preparations exist there. Whence, then, the strange mis-statement, too easily contradicted to have even the transient effect of calumny ! To explain this strange occurrence we must look back upon some incidents, which, at the time commented upon in the papers, did not meet with sufficient public notice. The Austrians, you remember, have been very auxious to get up a law suit against the political refugees in England, and especially against Kossuth and Mazzini. Lord Aberdeen, in his speech in the House of Lords on this topic, by no means denied that the Austrian Govern ment had made such a demand, and his lordship expressed himself as if he almost regretted that there was little chance of legal proof against the rebels, promising, at the same time, that the refugees should be kept under due "surveillance." At present, Austria has several reasons for desiring a good understanding with England First, she is jealous of the Russian influence in Constan seek a loan in a foreign market. The Times, though it occasionally launches reproachful articles against Austria, is yet in too many ways influenced by the English and foreign Governments, not to have been easily led in the present instance to act as tae feeler of public opinion, to ascertain how far the English Police might venture to proceed in regard to Kossuth, who, to all the "ancient allies" of England, seems alone more formida-ble than an army. As to public opinion, it generally course of this morning-strongly against house searching, under any pretence. What people will say, after the utter groundlesness of the mis-statement has bethe atter groundesness of the mis-statement has be-come generally known. I will tell you in my next letter. I have reason to believe that the occurrence will lead to a debate in the House of Commons, in which the Minis-try may be questioned as to the concessions they have made to Austria in the affair of the refugees, and as to how far the system of espionage has been introduced into the practice, if not into the laws of England. A.P.C.

Kossuth and the Rocket Affair.

was implicated in the rocket and war material affair, had, on the 18th, an editorial, in which it still insinuates that he is at the bottom of the matter. In the same paper a denial, published by Kossuth, through Capt. Mayne Reid, is dismissed

"We have received another highly complimentary letter from Mr. Mayne Reid; we mean, of course, a whole sheet full of abuse; and so long as we continue what we are, and Mr. Mayne Reid continues what he is, we shall consider his abuse the greatest praise it is in his power to bestow.

A feeling of regard for the English language induces us,
however, to refrain from giving publicity to Mr. Mayne
Reid's balderdash, which we dare say may be read in another

The following is Capt. Reid's letter, a little faulty in style,

The following is Capt. Read's letter, a little faulty in style, but expressing honest indignation:

To the Editor of The Times.

Sin: It is written, "Whom the gods would destroy, him they make mad." Your doom, then, seems inevitable, for if an utter abandonment of the laws of morality, a recalless disregard of the laws of honor, a desperate determination to court the contempt of your countrymen, if these be symptoms of madness, then are you mad indeed—mad as mean can make you. But the gods are guilloss of the act. The demons have done it. Your own vile passions have crazed you.

Once more you have assailed M. Kossuth—once more you have shot your venomed shaft—and once more, glancing back from the pure shield of that gentleman's honor, your poisoned arrow has recoiled upon yourself.
Inscattled stands he. His escutcheon is unstained. Even
rour foul ink has not soiled it. It is pure as ever—spotless
as the pinions of the swan—as the wing of the wave washed

You have created an abyss of infamy. Into this you de-You have created an abyss of infamy. Into this you desirned to drive M. Kossuth. You essayed to push him from the cliff. Headlong you rushed upon him, but, blinded by had passions, you missed your aim. You have staggered over yourself, and your intended victim stands.

staggered over yourself, and your intended victim stands triumphantly above you.

From the declarations of the gentleman himself, from my own personal knowledge of facts, I pronounce your whole statement regarding Kossuth and his Rotherhithe arsenal, a web of wicked falsehoods. But the cold blooded audactiv, the hericite abundon, with which you have uttered these falsehoods, and commented upon them, is positively astounding. It is difficult to believe you in earnest; and one is inclined to fancy you the dupe of some gross deception. But the palpable animus that guides your pen will not permit this charitable construction; and we are prevented from giving you even the benefit of a doubt. We have no alternative but to believe you guilty, with deliberate forethought, with "malice prepense."

e forethought, with "malice prepense."

But, sir, if you are to be suffered to drag innocent men om the privacy of their hearths—to charge them with

But, sir, it you are to be suffered to drag innocent men from the privacy of their hearths—to charge them with imaginary crimes—to support your charges with not a shadow of evidence; but, upon the contrary, to substitute coarse calumny and vengeful vituperation—if all this be permitted to you with impunity, it is full time that we inquire, in what consists English freedom! There are other tyrannies besides that of despotic governments. There is the tyranny of a licentious press; and, for my part, I would rather submit to the rule of the sabre and the knout, than live at the mercy of a conclave of dissipated adventurers who sneak around the purieus of Printing house-square. I shall not condescend to repeat the slanders you have lately uttered. I am saved the necessity of repeating them. The pen and the tongue have already accomplished this. Higher names than mmes have endorsed the refutation. In the House of Commons, Duncombe, Walmsley, Bright, and Dudley Stuart have nailed the lie to the wall. I know not what course M. Kossuth may pursue towards you. Doubtless he will treat you with that dignified silence he has hitherto observed. He can well afford it. He need not fear to be silent. He shall not lack defenders. You may double your staff of facile scribes, and arm each of them with a plume plucked from the feetid wing of the Austrian eagle. You will find among the champions of truth brains as clear and pens as pungent as your own; and though you may stuff your columns with

wordy ophistry, it will be scattered like chaff before the

wordy ophistry, it will be scattered like chaff before the heaven-born wind.

I repeat it, M. Kossuth can afford to treat you with sublime silence; but I—who am gifted neither with the divine endurance nor Christian forbearance of that noble man—I cannot help telling you the contempt I feel for you and yours I feel the paucity of language to express; and I doubt not, but that every Englishman will experience a similar difficulty. True, we might get over that, by borrowing a little from your vocabulary, but I shall not condescend to do so. Even now, I feel that I am sinking the gentleman, in coming thus forward a second time to call you to account.

But as the citizen of a country by you disgraced—as the friend of a man by you injured. I cannot submit my self to silence. When you charge M. Kossuth and other Hungarian leaders with a violation of our hospitality. I cannot do otherwise than pronounce your statements false. You perhaps do not know how much you yourself are indebted to the high respect which these gentlemen have for the lawsof English hospitality. But for that, sir, I can assure you that you would long since have been dragged from your incognite, and treated to the horsewhip; and although I, for one should not approve of such a proceeding, I could not deny that you have done all in your power to deserve it.

But if the laws of our country protect you from personal chasticement, they also protect the stranger from personal insuit. The host has duties as well as the guest, and may equally violate the laws of hospitality. You, sir, have been

guilty violate the laws of hospitality. You sir, have been guilty of that violation.

I call upon you, then, to make some atonement for the wrong you have done—to apologise to the man you have compromised, whose intelligence you have institled.

I counsel you to this course, which you will find the most prudent. Do not affect to despise my counsel. Do not inagine, like Macbeth, that by "becoming worse" and keeping up a meretricious swagger, you may extricate yourself from your unhappy position. This, be assured, you can never do. Powerful, as you fancy yourself, you are not strong enough to defy public opinion. You are not emplotent. You cannot aunitaliate one atom of truth. The humblest gentleman in England may contenn and defy you.

No. 14 Alpha road, Regent's Park, April 16.

No. 14 Alpha road, Regent's Park, April 16.
William Hale, son of the proprietor of the Rocket-factory, publishes a declaration that Kossuth had nothing
whatever to do with the business, that not an ounce of gunpewder was found on the premises, that the factory was a bena fide establishment carrying on a patent business, and that the owner intends to prosecute the Government for damages. There are several other stories—none of them worth anything. In the meantime the rockets are carried off to Woolwich.

On Friday evening. April 15, a banquet or soivée was held in the City Hall. Glasgow, in honor of the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The Hall was completely filled, there being upwards of 2.00 persons present, hundreds of whom had taken their places more than an hour before the proceedings commenced. The majority were ladies.

After taking tea, the Chairman, Mr. M'Dowall, introduced

Mrs. Stowe in a very able address. Her reception was of the most enthusiastic character, which Mrs. Stowe rose and acknowledged. Dr. Wardlaw then rose and moved the following resolu-

"The members of the Glasgow Ladies' New Anti-Slavery Association and the citizens of Glasgow, now assembled, half with no ordicary satisfaction, and with becoming gratitude to a kindly-protecting
Providence, the safe arrival among them of Mrs. Harrief Blaschee
Stowe. They feel obliged by her accepting, with so much presmptimide and corfinility, the invitation addressed to her—an invitation intended to express the invortion before to her, and the honor in which
hey held her, as the emicently-grided authories of "Under Tom's
Cahin—a work of humble name, but of high excellence and worldwhide celebrity—a work, the febricity of whose conception is more than
equalled by the admirable fact of its exsecution and the Christian beconsidered to the desirable fact of its exsecution and the Christian be-Cabin—a work of himbble hame, but of high excellence and world-viole celebrity—a work, the felicity of whose conception is more than equalified by the admirable test of its execution and the Christian betweelers of its death—by its exquisite adaptation to its accomplishment—distinguished by the singular variety and consistent discrimination of its characters—by the purity of its religious and moral principles—by its racy humor and its fouching pations, and its effectively powerful appeals to the judgment, the conscience, and the heart—a work, indeed, of whose stering worth the surest test is to be found in the fact of its having so universally touched and streed the bearen of any common humanity, in all classes of society, that its humble name has become a homehold word from the palace to the cottage, and of the extent of its circulation having been unprecedented in the history of the literature of this or of any other are and country. They would, at the same time, include in their hearty welcome Rev. C. E. Stowe, Professor of Theological Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, whose eminent qualifications as a classical scholar, a man of serv ral literature, and a theologian, have recently clased him in this highly honorable and responsible partner; and shong with them, its, another member of the same principles and breathes the same spirit of freedom with his accomplished partner; and along with them, its, another member of the same singularly tolented family with herself. They delich to think of the amount of good to the cosmo of emincipation and nelversal identy which her 'Cabin,' has already done, and it anticipate the still lurger smount it is set destined to do now that the 'Key' to the 'Cabin' has triumphantly shown it to be refelicin, and in whatever further efforts she may be hanced of liceven to make in the same noble cause, they desire unitedly and heartly, to cheen her on, and his her 'Gos speed.'"

The Key, gentlemman and: I cannot but feel mysolf hon-

The Kev gentleman said: I cannot but feel myself honored in having been requested to move this resolution. In doing so I have the happiness of introducing to a Glasgow audience a lady from the Transatlantic continent, the extraordinary production of whose pen referred to in the resolution, had made her name familiar in our country and through Europe, ere she appeared in person among us. My judgment and my heart alike fully respond to everything said in the resolution respecting that inimitable work. Serry we are that Mrs. Stowe should appear smoog us in a state of broken health and physical exhaustion. No one who looks at the Cabin and at the Key, and who knows ought of the effect of severe mental labor on the bodily frame will marvel at this. We fendly trust and earnestly pray that her temporary so journ among us may, by the divine blessing, recruit her strength, and contribute to the prolongation of a life so promising of benefit to suffering humanity, and thus to the glery of God. (Cheers.) Meanwhile she enjoys the happy consciousness that she is suffering in a good cause. A better there could not be. It is one which involves the weil being, corporeal and mental, physical and spiritual, temporal and eternal, of degraded, plandered, oppressed, darkened, brutalized, perishing millions. And while we delight in furnishing her for a time with a peaceful retreat from "the wrath of ment"—from the resentment of those who, did they but rightly know their own interests, would have smiled mon her and blessed her—we trust she enjays, and averthey but rightly know their own ints rests, would have smiled upon her and blessed her—we trust she enjays, and ever will enjoy, quietness and assurance of an isfinitely higher order, the Divine Master whom she serves and seeks to honor, proving to her, in the terms of his own promise, "a refuge from the storm, and a covert from the tempest." [Enthusiastic cheering] It may sound strangely that, when assembled for the very purpose of denouncing "property in man," we should be putting in our claims for a share of property in woman. So, however, it is. We claim Mrs. Stowe as ours [renewed cheers]—not ours only, but still ours. She is British and European property as well as American. She is the property of the whole world of literature and the whole world of humanity. [Cheers] Should our transatiantic friends repudiate the property, they may transfer their shere [laughter and cheers]—most gladly will we accept the transference. Mrs. Stowe has taken her place on the platform of this great gathering, of which she is herself the attraction and the nucleus, supported and countenanced by a few friends of her own sex. Of the iniquities and horrors of slavery I say nothing; I leave them to those who are to follow me, and especially to our esteemed transatiantic friends themselves. Dr. Stowe and Rav. Edward Beecher, one of the brothers of the glitsal lady whom we are this evening assembled to honor. The subject is one on which, happily, we are all of one mind. The entire question, indeed, is wrapped up in that divinely simple and divinely comprehensive law, the universal adoption of which, and practical conformity to its principle, would in one moment annihilate slavery and sweep from the face of the earth all social wrongs, "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Dr. Robson seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to.

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Prof. Stowe was received with great cheering. He said r

Dr. Robson seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to.

Prof. Stowe was received with great cheering. He said; Inhabitants of the free City of Glasgow, in the name of Mrs. Stowe, and in my own name, I have to thank you for the warmth of your reception, but I cannot find words to do it. Is it true that all this affectionate interest is merited? Great applause. I cannot help feeling in regard to that book, "I don't specks anybody ever made that book, I specks it growed." [Laughter.] Under the pressure of a horrid Fugitive Slave Law, the book sprung out of the soil ready made. I exceedingly regret that, in consequence of the very feeble state of Mrs. Stowe's health, and in consequence of the great pressure of engagements upon myself—engagements of a public mature which cannot be pretermitted on account of any private feelings—we are not able to respond to the many invitations we have received in the way we could both wish. We are not able to spare you the time which you desire. Had time permited, and our own feelings been consulted, we should have gladly settled down among you, accepted your congratulations, and spent with you the entire summer. [Applause.] But this cannot be; the state of Mrs. Stowe's health is such that she cannot bear so much kindness, and my own engagements are of such a character that I must be in many distant places, and by the ist of June I must be again nard at work in the United States. Scotland has ever been distinguished for her love of freedom. And though almost all the religious denominations in the United States are, to a great extent, silent regarding this system of oppression, yet there are two denominations have ever stood firm; for the old Scotch Scotchers and the de cendants of the old Scotch Covenauters have never been all int, even in the slaveholding States. (Cheers.) It is true that some of the Scotch Secoters have fallen away into slavery notions, and gone with the current; but they have never dones on which they been gleected at once from the Society of Friends